

Got closed in New York yesterday at 1334.

### Radical Majorities Reduced, and the Democratic Majority Increased on Members of Congress.

The Radical papers claim that the action of Congress in keeping the country in a state of turmoil and the Union disunited, was endorsed at the late election by the election of Gen. Grant as President. On this issue the proper test was on the election of members of Congress. Tried by this we find:

At the Congressional election in Ohio, in 1860, the Republican majority in the 1st District was 926—this year the District elected a Democrat by 211 majority.

In the 2d District two years ago, HAYES (Republican) for Congress had a majority of 2488. At the election this fall that majority was reduced to 497.

In the 3d District, SCHENCK (Republican) two years ago was 1097—this fall he was 473.

In the 4th District Lawrence, (Republican) two years ago, had 2254 majority, this fall but 629.

In the 5th District, the Democratic majority for MURKIN was 2652—this fall it was 486.

In the 6th District, two years ago, the Republican majority for Congress was 1,579—this fall but 343.

In this, the 7th District, SHELLBARGER (Rep.) had, two years since, a majority of 3,171—this year his successor, WILKINS, has but 105.

In the 8th District, the Republican majority in 1860 was 1,852—this fall but 948.

In the 9th District, the Republican majority, two years since, was 1,287—this year it is 1,636 Democratic.

In the 10th District, ASHLEY (Republican), of impeachment memory, two years since carried his District by 1,917 majority—this year HOGG (Democrat) beats ASHLEY 912.

In the 11th District, the Republican majority of 3,338 in 1860, in 1868 is reduced to 3,126.

Judge VAN TRUM (Dem.) majority in the 12th District two years ago of 3,210, is increased this fall to 4,913.

In the 13th District, Gen. MORGAN, two years since, received 271 majority. His Republican competitor, DELANO, contested the election and was unfairly given the seat. This year, DELANO fearing to run, a more popular Republican was put forward, and MORGAN's majority was increased to 1,634.

WILKER (Rep.) had a majority in 1860 of 1,707 in the 14th District. This year it is reduced to 462.

Two years ago the Republican majority in the 15th District was 2,064—this year it is reduced to 990.

In the 16th District, JOHN A. BINGHAM (Rep.) was elected, two years since, by 1,422. This year he is re-elected by 416.

In the 17th District, the Republican majority, two years ago, was 4,642—this year it is reduced to 3,306.

In the 18th District, the Republican majority of 6,555 in 1860 was reduced at the late election to 6,379.

In the 19th District, the Radical majority of 10,988, two years ago, was reduced at the October election of the present year to 10,428.

Thus it will be seen that in every District in Ohio, taking members of Congress as the test, and the action of the Radical Congress on the issue, the Republicans lost and the Democrats gained.

### The Cost of the Freedmen's Bureau.

The Freedmen's Bureau, according to the reports of General Howard, just made, has expended \$3,377,000 during the last fiscal year. General Howard says that there is no necessity for continuing the Bureau beyond January 1st, 1869, at which time it expires by Congressional limitation. He, however, recommends the continuance of the Freedmen's Hospital at Washington, Richmond, Vicksburg and New Orleans, the estimate for all which amounts to only \$80,000. The educational work, and that of aiding freedmen to collect their claims as already provided by law, should continue all further action is had by Congress. It is stated that the Bureau will have surplus funds enough to go on in this work without further appropriations. The school expenditures during the past year were \$2,000,000; of which the freedmen paid \$350,000; Northern benevolent societies, \$700,000; the Bureau, \$950,000—the taxes of the people paying the remainder.

### Negro Voting.

There are scarcely a baker's dozen negroes in the States of Missouri, Iowa, and probably never will be, but the Radicals have, with a great flourish, struck the word white from the Constitution of these States, as a qualification for voters.

In Missouri, where negroes abound, it was beaten almost as badly as in Ohio one year since.

### Lost Money on Election.

The Radicals in New York nominated GRISWOLD, as their friends in New Jersey nominated BLAIR, for Governor, because they wanted a rich man to bleed. GRISWOLD it is said has spent over \$250,000 and BLAIR over \$300,000 in the race for gubernatorial honors, and all to no purpose. Both the money and the men were handsomely beaten by the Democracy.

Now that Grant has been elected to the Presidency by a sweeping majority, we should like the Democrats to tell us whether they believe that the liberties of the country have been overthrown, whether a sanguinary despotism is to be established, whether the Constitution is to be trampled under foot, and whether the property of the country is to be blasted. Before the election we were told all these things, and worse things than these, would happen in case of Grant's success. How does it look now?—N. Y. Times.

The distrust which caused the commercial panic which heralded General Grant's election, rather goes to show that the prosperity of the country was not interested by the success of his supporters.

The other charges named by the Times can be answered as soon as it is known whether the new President takes the Radical side, or sides out of the Radical ring.

It is said that Congress will increase the salary of the President to \$50,000. It is understood that General Grant thinks \$25,000 a sum too insignificant to run the White House and the stable—Plain Dealer.

But the tax payers pay for the horses and the stable and then pay for the manure, therefore to fertilize the President's garden, as has been the case since the advent of Radicalism, is not \$25,000 sufficient?

General SHERIDAN has recently issued an order, directing the commanding officer at Fort Gibson to arrest all unauthorized persons travelling towards Fort Cobb and the frontier of the Indian Territory for the purpose of communicating with hostile Indians.

### Negro Suffrage to be Forced on all the States.

The Cincinnati Times (Radical) has a special telegram from Washington, dated Wednesday, Nov. 11, 1868 P. M., which says:

"Several prominent Republicans now here had an interview with General Grant since his return, when the subject of Universal Suffrage [Negro voting] in all the States was brought up, and the probability of the passage of a law by Congress, at its next session, and establishing the principle throughout the country was discussed."

"The parties present say that Grant expressed himself favorably to it, and there no doubt it will be brought forward as soon as Congress meets."

If the above is true, General Grant is already repudiating the platform on which he was elected. The platform says:

"II. The guaranty by Congress of Equal Suffrage to all loyal men at the South was demanded by every consideration of public safety, of gratitude, and of justice, and must be maintained; while the question of Suffrage in all the loyal States properly belongs to the people of those States."

In the South it was right to force Negro Suffrage on an unwilling people, but in all the States of the North—the "loyal States"—the question of suffrage "properly belongs to the people of those States."

Ohio is "loyal"—loyal at the October election by 17,000 majority, and loyal to double that amount at the November election—yet, last fall, the people of this "loyal State" went, with 50,000 majority, against Negro Suffrage. If that was "disloyalty," Ohio, by voting for Grant, has since been one loyal enough to claim the right which properly belongs to the people of the State, to settle the question of voting, as may suit their sovereign will and pleasure.

Thus, by the Chicago Platform, which is sponsored and made null and void the Constitution of the United States, in all points where the two conflicting Congress had no right to meddle with, or inflict negro suffrage on the people of Ohio.

Under the Constitution of the United States, Congress has no more right to do to the people of a State, who shall, or who shall not, exercise the elective franchise, than it has to say to the people of Ohio shall elect Governor, and the attempt of Congress to enforce so flagrant a violation of its provisions in a matter in which the people have so much feeling, will create a storm about Radical acts which it will be hard to allay.

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### Letter from Unionville Centre.

UNIONVILLE CENTRE, O., Nov. 6, 1868.  
Ems. STATESMAN.—There was a scene witnessed here last night that equalled, if not surpassed, any one ever beheld on the upper Missouri among the Sioux or Flat-head tribes of Indians. The Republicans

(?) puffed with victory, gave vent to their feelings by parading the streets with staffs of lance headed by a crowd of women and boys—arriving at the lower end of the village they halted, and procuring a can of coal oil saturated the images representing the Democratic candidates, and then fired them amid the most hideous yelling and howling ever heard by mortal ears.

This morning several Republicans who did not participate in the affair condemned the proceedings as disgraceful in the extreme. How long will it be till they impeach or burn in effigy Grant or Colfax?

J. D. R.

### Chicago Market—Nov. 12.

FLOUR—Quiet, and easier; sales spring extra at \$5.25 @ 75.

WHEAT—Active and easier, and 2c lower; sales No. 1 at \$1.56 @ 1.61; No. 2 at \$1.07 @ 1.09; closing at \$1.07 @ 1.08; No. 3 sales No. 2 this afternoon at \$1.05 @ 1.07.

CORN—Very dull; sales No. 1 at 73 @ 80; No. 2 at 72 @ 75; sales No. 1 at 73 @ 80; No. 2 at 72 @ 75; sales No. 1 at 73 @ 80; No. 2 at 72 @ 75.

COB—Very dull; sales No. 1 at 73 @ 80; No. 2 at 72 @ 75; sales No. 1 at 73 @ 80; No. 2 at 72 @ 75; sales No. 1 at 73 @ 80; No. 2 at 72 @ 75.

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